

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1824.

[NO. 209.]

**By PHILLO WHITE,**  
Printer of the Laws of the United States.

The terms of the *Western Carolinian* will be as follows: *Three Dollars a year,* payable in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

**Gen. Jackson and Mr. Monroe.**

Correspondence between Gen'l. Jackson and Mr. Monroe.....concluded.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe to General Jackson, dated Washington, December 14, 1816.

DEAR SIR: I have, since my last to you, had the pleasure of receiving two letters from you, the last, of the 12th of November. The advantage of the late treaties with the Indians is incalculable. One of the benefits consists in putting an end to all dissatisfaction on the part of Tennessee, proceeding from the former treaty. This has been done on very moderate terms. Another consists in enabling the government to bring to market a large body of valuable land, whereby the public debt may be considerably discharged. A third, in extending our settlements along the Mississippi and towards the Mobile, whereby great strength will be added to our Union in quarters where it is most wanted. As soon as our population gains a decided preponderance in those regions, East Florida will hardly be considered by Spain as a part of her dominions, and no other power would accept it from her as a gift. Our attitude will daily become more imposing on all the Spanish dominions, and, indeed, on those of other powers in the neighboring islands. If it keeps them in good order, in our relations with them, that alone will be an important consequence. I have communicated what you have suggested respecting General Coffee and Lieut. Gadsden, to the President, who is, I am satisfied, well disposed to promote their views.

It is very gratifying to me to receive your opinions on all subjects on which you will have the goodness to communicate them. I have the utmost confidence in the soundness of your judgment and purity of your intentions. I will give you my sentiments on the interesting subject in question, likewise, with our reserve. I agree with you, decidedly, in the principle that the Chief Magistrate ought not to be the head of a party, but the head of the nation itself. I am, also, of opinion that the members of the Federal party, who left it in the late war, and gallantly served their country in the field, have given proofs of patriotism and attachment to free government that entitle them to the highest confidence. In deciding, however, how a new Administration ought to be formed, admitting the result to correspond with the wishes of my friends, many considerations claim attention, as, on a proper estimate of them, much may depend of the success of that Administration, and even of the Republican cause. We have, heretofore, been divided into two great parties. That some of the leaders of the Federal party entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government. I have been thoroughly convinced; and that they meant to work a change in it, by taking advantage of favorable circumstances. I am equally satisfied. It happened that I was a member of Congress, under the Confederation, just before the change made by the adoption of the present Constitution; and, afterwards, of the Senate, beginning shortly after its adoption. In the former, I served three years, and, in the latter, rather a longer term. In these stations, I saw indications of the kind suggested. It was an epoch at which the views of men were most likely to unfold themselves, as, if any thing favorable to a higher toned government was to be obtained, that was the time. The movement in France tended, also, then, to test the opinions and principles of men, which were disclosed in a manner to leave no doubt on my mind of what I have suggested. No daring attempt was ever made, because there was no opportunity for it. I thought that Washington was opposed to their schemes, and not being able to take him with them, that they were forced to work, in regard to him, underhanded, using his name and standing with the nation, as far as circumstances permitted, to serve their purposes. The opposition, which was carried on with great firmness, checked the career of this party, and kept it within moderate limits. Many of the circumstances on which my opinion is founded, took place in debate and in society, and therefore find no place in any public documents. I am satisfied, however, that sufficient proof exists, founded on facts and opinions of distinguished individuals, which

became public, to justify that which I had formed.

The contest between the parties never ceased, from its commencement to the present time, nor do I think that it can be said now to have ceased. You saw the height to which the opposition was carried in the late war; the embarrassment it gave to the government; the aid it gave to the enemy. The victory at New Orleans, for which we owe so much to you, and to the gallant freemen who fought under you, and the honorable peace which took place at that time, have checked the opposition, if they have not overwhelmed it. I may add that the daring measures of the Hartford Convention, which unfolded views which had been long before entertained, but never so fully understood, contributed, also, in an eminent degree, to reduce its opposition to its present state. It is under such circumstances that the election of a successor of Mr. Madison has taken place, and that a new Administration is to commence its service. The election has been made by the Republican party, supposing that it has succeeded, and of a person known to be devoted to that cause. How shall he act? How organize the Administration, so far as depends on him, when in that station? How fill the vacancies existing at the time?

My candid opinion is, that the dangerous purposes which I have adverted to, were never adopted, if they were known, especially in the full extent, by any large portion of the federal party, but were confined to certain leaders, and they principally to the Eastward. The manly and patriotic conduct of a great proportion of that party in the other states, I might, perhaps, say, of all, who had an opportunity of displaying it, is a convincing proof of this fact. But still, Southern and Eastern federalists have been connected together as a party, have acted together heretofore, and, although their conduct has been different of late especially, yet the distinction between republicans and federalists, even in the Southern and Middle and Western States, has not been fully done away. To give effect to free government, and secure it from future danger, ought not its decided friends, who stood firm in the day of trial, to be principally relied on? Would not the association of any of their opponents in the administration, itself wound their feelings, or, at least, of very many of them, to the injury of the republican cause? Might it not be considered, by the other party, as an offer of compromise with them, which would lessen the ignominy due to the councils which produced the Hartford Convention, and thereby have a tendency to revive that party on its former principles? My impression is, that the administration should rest, strongly, on the republican party, indulging towards the other a spirit of moderation, and evincing a desire to discriminate between its members, and to bring the whole into the republican fold, as quietly as possible.

Many men, very distinguished for their talents, are of opinion, that the existence of the federal party is necessary to keep union and order in the republican ranks; that is, that free government cannot exist without parties. This is not my opinion. That the ancient Republics were always divided into parties, that the English government is maintained by an opposition, that is, by the existence of a party in opposition to the ministry—I well know. But, I think the cause of these divisions is to be found in certain defects of those governments, rather than in human nature; and that we have happily avoided those defects in our system. The first object is, to save the cause, which can be done by those who are devoted to it only, and, of course, by keeping them together; or, in other words, by not disgusting them, by too hasty an act of liberality to the other party, thereby breaking the generous spirit of the republican party, and keeping alive that of the federal. The second is, to prevent the re-organization and revival of the federal party, which if my hypothesis is true, that the existence of party is not necessary to free government, and the other opinion which I have advanced is well founded, that the great body of the federal party are republicans, will not be found impracticable. To accomplish both objects, and thereby exterminate all party divisions in our country, and give new strength and stability to our government, is a great undertaking, not easily executed. I am, nevertheless, decidedly of opinion that it may be done, and, should the experiment fail, I shall conclude that its failure was imputable more to the want of correct knowledge of all circumstances claiming attention, and of sound judgment in the measures adopted, than to any other cause. I agree, I think, perfectly, with you in the grand object, that moderation should be shown to the federal party, and even a generous

policy be adopted to it; the only difference between us seems to be, how far shall that spirit be indulged in the one; and it will make you thoroughly acquainted with my views on this highly important subject, that I have written to you so freely on it. Of the gentleman of whom you have spoken, I think as you do, of which I gave him proof when in the Department of War, by placing him in the Board of Officers for digesting and reporting a system of discipline for the Army, and, afterwards, by other tokens of confidence; and I add, with pleasure, that I should be gratified, regarding the feelings and claims above stated, to find an opportunity, at a proper time hereafter, should the events in contemplation occur, to add other proofs of my good opinion and high respect for him.

In the formation of an administration, it appears to me that the representative principle ought to be respected, by a certain degree, at least, and that the Heads of a Department, (here being four,) should be taken from the four great sections of the Union, the East, the Middle, the South, and the West. This principle should not be always adhered to. Great emergencies and transcendent talents would always justify a departure from it. But it would produce a good effect to attend to it, when practicable. Each part of the Union would be gratified by it; and the knowledge of local details, and means, which would be thereby brought into the cabinet, would be useful. I am no wise compromised in respect to any one, but free to act, should I have to act, according to my judgment, in which I am thankful for the opinions of my friends, and particularly yours.

On the subject of fortifications, or works for the defence of the coast and frontiers, an arrangement has lately been made, by the President, with which I wish you to be well acquainted. You have, heretofore, I presume, been apprised, that Gen. Bernard, of the French corps of Engineers, under the recommendation of Gen. Lafayette, and many others of great distinction in France, had offered his services to the United States, and that the President had been authorized, by a resolution of Congress, to accept them, confining his rank to the grade of the Chief of our Corps. This resolution being communicated to Gen. Bernard, by the late Secretary of War, to whom he was known, he came over in compliance with the invitation which accompanied it. From Mr. Gallatin he brought letters, stating that he was the seventh in rank in the corps, and inferior to none in reputation and talents, if not first. It required much delicacy in the arrangement, to take advantage of his knowledge and experience, in a manner acceptable to himself, without wounding the feelings of the officers of our own corps, who had rendered such useful services, and were entitled to the confidence and protection of their country. The arrangement adopted will, I think, accomplish, fully, both objects. The President has instituted a Board of Officers, to consist of five members, two of high rank in the corps, General Bernard, one engineer at each station, of young Gadsden, for example, at New-Orleans,) and the naval officer commanding there, whose duty it is made to examine the whole coast, and report such works as are necessary for its defence, to the Chief Engineer, who shall report the same to the Secretary of War, with his remarks, to be laid before the President. Mr. Rice and Totten are spoken of, for the two first, who, with Gen. Bernard, will continue till the service is performed; the two latter will change with the station. The General commanding each division will be officially apprised of this arrangement, that he may be present, when he pleases, and give such aid as he may think fit. The attention of the Board will be directed to the inland frontiers, likewise. In this way, it is thought that the feelings of no one can be hurt. We shall have four of our officers, in every consultation, against one foreigner, so that, if the opinion of the latter becomes of any essential use, it must be by his convincing his colleagues, when they differ, that he has reason on his side. I have seen Gen. Bernard, and find him a modest, unassuming man, who preferred our country, in the present state of France, to any in Europe, in some of which he was offered employment, and in any of which he might probably have found it. He understands that he is never to have the command of the corps, but always will rank second in it.

This letter, you will perceive, is highly confidential; a relation which I wish always to exist between us. Write me, as you have done, without reserve—and the more so, the more gratifying your communications will be.

With great respect and sincere regard, yours,  
JAMES MONROE.

NASHVILLE, JAN. 6, 1817.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th December last, which I have read with great interest and much satisfaction.

Your idea of the importance of the late acquired territory, from the Indians, is certainly correct, and all the importance you attach to it will be realized. The sooner these lands are brought into market, a permanent security will be given to what I deem most important, as well as the most valuable part of the Union. This country once settled, our fortifications of defence in the lower country completed, all Europe will cease to look at it with an eye to conquest. There is no other point, America united, that combined Europe can expect to invade with success.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter, as well as this, I gave you my crude ideas with the candor of a friend. I am much gratified that you received them as I intended. It was the purest friendship for you individually, combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing you. The importance of the station you were about to fill to our country and yourself, the injury in reputation that the chief magistrate may sustain, from the acts of a weak ministry, the various interests that will arise to recommend for office their favorite candidate, and, from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our national character by wickedness or weakness, induced me to give you my candid opinion on the importance of the character that should fill this office. I had made, for this purpose, the most extensive inquiry in my power, from the most impartial sources, for the most fit character, combining virtue, honor, and energy, with talents, and all united in the individual named.

I am fully impressed with the propriety as well as the policy you have pointed out of taking the heads of departments from the four grand sections of the United States, where each section can afford a character of equal fitness; where that cannot be done, fitness, and not locality, ought to govern—the Executive being entitled to the best talents, when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the Union can afford.

I have read, with much satisfaction, that part of your letter on the rise, progress, and policy, of the Federalists. It is, in my opinion, a just exposition. I am free to declare, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention met, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court-martial would have condemned them under the 2d section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the army of the United States. These kind of men, although called federalists, are really monarchists, and traitors to the constituted government. But, I am of opinion that there are men called federalists that are honest, virtuous, and really attached to our government, and, although they differ in many respects and opinions with the republicans, still they will risk every thing in its defence. It is, therefore, a favorite adage with me, that the "tree is known by its fruit." Experience in the late war taught me to know, that it is not those who cry patriotism loudest, who are the greatest friends to their country, or will risk most in its defence. The Senate of Rome had a Sempronius; America has hers. When, therefore, I see a character, with manly firmness, give his opinion, but when overruled by a majority, fly to support that majority, protecting the eagles of his country, and the security of its independent rights, I care not by what name he is called; I believe him to be a true American, worthy the confidence of his country, and of every good man. Such a character will never do an act injurious to his country. Such is the character given me of Colonel D. Believing in the recommendation, I was, and still am, confident he is well qualified to fill the office with credit to himself and benefit to his country, and to aid you in the arduous station a grateful country has called you to fill. Permit me to add, that names, of themselves, are but bubbles, and some times used for the most wicked purposes. I will name one instance. I have, once upon a time, been denounced as a federalist. You will smile when I name the cause. When your country put up your name in opposition to Mr. M. I was one of those who gave you the preference, and for reason that, in the event of war, which was then probable, you would steer the vessel of state with more energy, &c. &c.; that Mr. M. was one of the best of men, and a great civilian, I always thought; but I always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell on blood and carnage with any composure;

of course that he was not well fitted for a stormy sea. I was immediately branded with the epithet Federalist, and you also. But I trust, when compared with the good old adage, of the tree being known by its fruit, it was unjustly applied to either. To conclude, my dear sir, my whole intent was to put you on your guard against American Sempronius, that you might exercise your own judgment in the choice of your own ministry, by which you would glide smoothly through your administration, with honor to yourself and benefit to your country. This was my motive; this the first wish of my heart, to see you, when I am in retirement, endeavoring to nurse a broken and debilitated constitution, administering the government with the full approbation of all good men, pursuing an undeviating course, alone dictated by your own independent, matured judgment.

Present Mrs. J. and myself respectfully to your lady, and accept for yourself our best wishes, and believe me to be your most obedient servant,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JAMES MONROE, Esq.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe, dated Washington, March 1st, 1817, to Gen. Jackson.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you a short letter lately by Gen. Bernard, and intended to have written you another, but had not time; indeed, so constantly have I been engaged, in highly important business, that I have not had a moment for my friends.

In the course of last summer, the President offered the Department of War to Mr. Clay, who then declined it. Since it was known that the suffrages of my fellow-citizens had decided in my favor, I reserved to him the offer, which he has again declined. My mind was immediately fixed on you, though I doubted whether I ought to wish to draw you from the command of the army of the South, where, in case of any emergency, no one could supply your place. At this moment, our friend Mr. Campbell, called, and informed me that you wished me not to nominate you. In this state, I have resolved to nominate \* \* \* \* though it is uncertain whether he will serve.—His experience, and long and meritorious services, give him a claim over younger men, in that state.

I shall take a person for the Department of State from the Eastward; and Mr. Adams' claims, by long service, in our diplomatic concerns, appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate. Mr. Crawford, it is expected, will remain in the Treasury. After all that has been said, I have thought that I should put the administration more on national grounds, by taking the Secretary of State from the Eastward, than from this quarter, or the South, or West. By this arrangement, there can be no cause to suspect any unfair combination for improper purposes. Each member will stand on his own merit, and the people respect us all, according to our conduct. To each, I will act impartially, and of each, expect the performance of his duty. While I am here, I shall make the administration, first, for the country and its cause; secondly, to give effect to the government of the people, through me, for the term of my appointment, not for the aggrandizement of any one.

With great respect, and sincere regard, yours,  
JAMES MONROE.

NASHVILLE, MARCH 18, 1817.

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure this day of receiving your letter of the 1st inst. That by Gen. Bernard I have not received. I learn by this day's mail that he has reached Knoxville, and will be on in a few days.

My friend Judge Campbell was instructed, and fully authorized, to make the communication to you that he did, and, I hope, gave you fully my reasons for my determination and wishes on that subject.\*

I have no hesitation in saying you have made the best selection to fill the Department of State that could be made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty, will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced his appointment will afford general satisfaction.

No person stands higher in my estimation than \* \* \* \* He is a well tried patriot, and, if he accepts, will, with a virtuous zeal, discharge the duties of the office as far as his abilities will enable him. I cannot disguise to you my opinion on this occasion; my anxious solicitude for your

\* In declining the appointment of Secretary of War.



public and private welfare requires of me candor on all occasions; and I am compelled to say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to the discharge of the multiplied duties of this Department. I, therefore, hope he may not accept the appointment. I am fearful, if it does, he will not add much splendor to his present well-earned standing as a public character. Should he accept, rest assured that, as long as I remain in the army, it will afford me great pleasure in obeying your orders through him, and render his situation and duty easy and pleasant as far as circumstances will place it in my power.

I am aware of the difficulties that surround you in the selection of your cabinet. But the plan you have adopted, of making all considerations yield to the general weal, will bring you to retirement with the salutations and applause of all the virtuous, wise, and good; and, should you be properly seconded by the Congress of the United States, you will be enabled to place the Union in a state of security and prosperity that cannot be shaken by the convulsions of Europe. To this end you can calculate with confidence on my feeble exertions, so long as my constitution may permit me to be useful. I have looked forward to that happy period, when, under your guidance, our government would be in the "full tide of successful experiment"—when I would retire from public life, and endeavour to regain a much-enfeebled constitution. Should you be properly seconded in your views, this period will arrive, as soon as the measures you adopt for the defence of the frontier are carried into effect, by completing those fortifications that have been and may be selected for its defence, by erecting foundries and armories, and organizing and classing the militia. Then, *we will have peace*; for then we will be prepared for war. Every man having a gun in his hand, all Europe combined cannot hurt us. Then, all the world will be anxious to be at peace with us; because all will see we wish peace with them, but are prepared for defence against those who attempt to infringe our national rights.

Accept assurances of my best wishes, and believe me to be, respectfully,  
your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

James Monroe, President  
of the United States.

NEW YORK, MAY 21.

#### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The packet ship John Wells, Capt. Harris, arrived last evening, in 42 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular supply of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 6th of April, and the latter to the 8th, together with Lovd's and London Shipping Lists to the 6th—inclusive. The Globe and Traveller, of the 6th states, that several letters had been received by the French Mail that morning, which allude to a revived rumour that a Congress of the Allied Sovereigns would speedily be held at Paris. It is also stated that it is the wish of the French Government, that the affairs of Spain should be arranged by the foreign ministers resident at Madrid. The leading point to determine is the period for occupation of Spain by French troops. It is not generally known, that by the treaty signed between France and Spain, on the 9th Feb. last, it was stipulated that the French troops should evacuate the Spanish territory on the 1st July next, unless the allied powers should decide the contrary. It is understood, however, that Ferdinand himself would solicit their stay.

The London papers of the 6th contain a statement of the last quarter's revenue up to the 5th, from which it appears that there is an increase in the net revenue during the last year of 988,635, and an increase in the last quarter 1,321,403.

The holders of Colombian Bonds have been relieved from any further anxiety in consequence of a public notice of Mr. Hurtado, recognizing the bonds issued by Mr. Zea, and signifying his readiness to give other bonds signed by him in exchange.

Mr. James, the Naval Historian, whose publication caused the death of Capt. Collier, has received a castigation at the hands of Sir John Phillimore.

Affairs are not quiet in Ireland. Many outrages have lately been committed in Cork and Kilkenny counties, and two men have been burnt alive in Wexford. The Marquess of Wellesley was on a tour through Limerick and Cork. One of the London papers says, this season Egypt will send thirty thousand bags of Cotton to the United Kingdom, of which the quality is not inferior to Sea Island. The cultivation of sugar, indigo, corn, and every product, for which Egypt by soil or climate, is so well adapted, occupies the undivided attention of its pre-

sent ruler, and all institutions which oppose the views of the Pacha are dispensed with. He finds that the cultivation of the cane is useful to the people, and, therefore, asserts that Mahomet never intended to prohibit the consumption of any of its extracts.

Dr. Bryce of Edinburgh has published a test of perfect vaccination, which should be at once adapted in this city and country. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm from the one first vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time; if this does not take place, the constitution has not been properly affected, and it must be repeated. This is simple and easy, and ought never to be neglected.

It is ascertained that by a secret treaty with the Dutch, the Island of Sumatra has been ceded in full sovereignty to that Government, in return for the undisputed possession by the East India Company of the new settlement at Singapore, and some vague and unprofitable territorial rights on the coast of Malacca.

The intelligence from France and Spain possesses very little general interest. The London Examiner of the 5th says, the blessed faction which now so decidedly predominates in the Chamber of Deputies, is busily employed in a creditable manner to eject, on some pretence, the most conspicuous of the very few liberal Deputies who have found their way into that independent and respectable body. They have, however, failed against General Foy; and without a total disregard to rectitude, which is, however, by no means improbable, will have to boast of little more success against M. B. Constant.

Spanish letters, written by a person who has recently travelled from Madrid to Cadix, represent the country as in a most miserable state. It is impossible to travel the roads without a strong escort, so numerous are the banditti; and persons undertaking journeys generally wait for, and avail themselves of the protection of French parties of soldiers moving from one point to another.

#### THE GREEKS, &c.

The news from Greece is to the 3d of March; though little later than previous advices, is interesting, inasmuch as it assures us of the continued tide of success which attends the Greek arms.

The siege of the Castle of the Little Dardanelles and of Lapanto, was carried on under the direction of English, Prussian and French engineers, who, with a few Americans and Italians, were the only foreigners yet engaged under the banner of the Cross.

In Epirus, Arta had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and the insurrection of the Pacha of Scodra is confirmed. The declaration of Independence by the Pacha of Egypt, had been followed by the withdrawal of his troops from the fortresses of Crete, leaving the whole Island in possession of the Greeks.

An account that fifty Greek vessels had arrived at the mouth of the Dardanelles had caused great consternation at Constantinople.

Florida.—Accounts have been received at Pensacola, that the Secretary of the Navy had directed Com. Porter, if the situation of the service would permit, to despatch one of the vessels under his command, with instructions, to St. Augustine, to take the public documents, the books, and furniture, of the Legislative Council, from that place to St. Mark's, from thence to be conveyed to the new Seat of Government, at Tallahassee. Governor Duval had given information that it was his intention to proceed shortly to that place, and have a town laid off, which would enable those who intended making establishments there, to place their buildings in a situation in which they would remain permanently.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Jacob Jones, arrived at New York on Thursday from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 10th ult. The Constitution has been absent rather more than three years, having left Boston on the 12th of May, 1821, during which time she has sailed 35,150 miles. The U. S. ship Cyane, Captain Creighton, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th from New York, via France, all well. The widow of American Consul Smith, and family, have returned home in the Constitution. When the Constitution left Gibraltar, there was no news of a political nature. The officers and crew are in good health. The Constitution was aground in the East river for a short time on Thursday—but was got off without injury.—*Balt. Pat.*

It is stated, in one of the Kentucky journals, that there is now living, in the county of Allen, and state of Kentucky, a girl, by the name of Patsey Anderson, 8 or 9 years of age, born without the least appearance of arms, who can card, spin, sew and knit, with as great facility as any child of her age. [How's she do it?]

A traveller, passing through a Dutch town where the inhabitants had been building a new church, asked a boy, pointing to the old church, what building it was? He answered "A church—but it don't GO now!"

## SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1834.

4th of July.

The citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, are invited to meet in the Court-House, on Saturday next, the 12th inst. to consult on the propriety of making arrangements for celebrating, in a respectable style, the birth day of American Independence, the 4th of July.

June 1. **MAY.**  
"John Randolph, to his constituents," and "The Hermit, No. 4," next week.

The historical sketch of the town of Fayetteville, we will most cheerfully, give a place to in our columns, as soon as we can make space enough for it.

The long communication from Lincolnton shall be attended to in our next.

"A Farmer" shall also be attended to next week.

#### SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We every day hear some one express a wish that the Presidential Election was over; both parties, or, rather, all parties, are beginning to feel something like a disgust at the bare mention of the Presidency. Yet, nauseating as the subject has become, it is, nevertheless, the all-absorbing topic of every circle: the political veteran of the legislative hall, and the novice of the school-room—the silver-headed matron, and the blooming maiden—the wrinkled beladame, and the ruddy Miss—all, all must have much to say, and much to do, in making a President. That such is the state of the public mind, "he that runs may read." Now whether all this is propitious becoming, is not for the Printer to inquire: his business is to furnish his readers with "the tidings of the times." So here are some good "tidings," &c.

#### THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Charleston, Stokes Co. N. C.

At a company muster, held in this place on the 29th of May, it was proposed that the voice of the company should be taken relative to the next President; which was agreed to. The result was as follows:

For Gen. Andrew Jackson,	63 votes
John Q. Adams,	14
Wm. H. Crawford,	5
Henry Clay,	1

Extract of a letter from Statesville, Iredell county, to a gentleman in this place, dated

STATESVILLE, MAY 30.

"As you are so decided a friend to Jackson, perhaps it may please you to learn, that at a meeting of the Town company at this place, last Thursday, it was proposed, after the muster was over, to take the vote of the company on the Presidential election; the result was, thirty seven votes for Jackson, thirty-six for Adams, and only five or six for Crawford.

This vote was taken without any previous intrigue or management, and, no doubt, shews the real choice of the voters in the vicinity of this place. Several persons belonging to the company, did not vote, because they were too far from the officer who made the proposition to understand it; but who said, afterwards, that they would have voted for Jackson.

Hamptonsville, Surry co. N. C.

May 17, 1834.

Mr. WHITE, Sir: It having become fashionable, of late, to test the strength of the Presidential candidates, at musters and other public gatherings, I send you the result of an election held here this day, on the dismissal of Capt. Hudspeth's company from parade. It may not be improper to remark, that there was no previous notice given, nor was there any exertion made to influence or obtain voters; consequently, there were a number of persons who did not vote, of whom (it was candidly said by a friend of Crawford's) a full proportion were for Jackson. Of the votes taken, there were

For Andrew Jackson,	85
W. H. Crawford,	16
John Quincy Adams,	8

It may also very properly be observed, that within the last three weeks, there have been upwards of one hundred and fifty circulars distributed at this Post Office, from our Representative in Congress, (who is very much respected, and who may, with propriety, be said to "reign in the hearts of the people," his opinion on matters generally being implicitly relied on) in which he very candidly states his preference for Mr. Crawford, and also the reasons which govern his choice. A decided opinion from so high authority, must be expected to have, and no doubt had, some weight in the above result. You are at liberty to make such use of the above as you may think proper, for promoting the good cause, and oblige  
One of the People.

\* LEWIS WILLIAMS is the representative from that district.—ED. CARO.

Letters received at New-York from Alvarado state, that on the 3d of April there was a conspiracy discovered at Mexico in favor of Yturbe, and on the 4th the leader of it was seized and beheaded. May such be the fate of all conspirators, in favor of either a crown or a caucus.

The Edenton Gazette had not, until the 23d ult. spoken decidedly in favor of any one of the individuals who are held up as candidates to fill the Presidential chair; but in that paper of the 23d, we find the following article, which, we are convinced, was not penned without the most deliberate caution, and a full conviction of the correctness of its deductions. The East and the West of our state will unite in a national cause, however they may be divided with regard to state policy.

**Presidential Election.**—We have recently heard of the sentiments of the people on this interesting subject from a large portion of the State, and that too in a way deserving full credit; of the sentiments of those in our own neighborhood or district, we have been for some time satisfied, so that we may confidently predict, that General Jackson will obtain the whole undivided vote of the State as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice-President, and that they will obtain this vote almost by acclamation or nearly unanimously, there remains scarcely a doubt. The Caucus Ticket has faded into insignificance, and is scarcely heard of except in ridicule. The few doubtful and wavering votes which heretofore existed, have become fixed, and will be cheerfully given to the General in consequence of the liberal and enlarged views regarding the duties of the Chief Magistracy of the nation, expressed eight years ago, in a correspondence with President Monroe, and which has been forced on the public by his enemies, for the purpose of injuring his election.—*Edenton Gazette.*

#### RALEIGH CAUCUS.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register, ever since the caucus took place in Raleigh, last winter, have labored hard to induce a belief that a majority of the members of the General Assembly attended that secret conclave; and although it has been satisfactorily shown that only a minority of the members attended, still the Register has asserted, and re-asserted, to the contrary; it has alternately claimed such and such members, until it has got down, as caucus-men, every one who accidentally popped his head into the house, to see what was going on. A few weeks ago, the Register came out with a separate paragraph, and dogmatically asserted that Dr. Worth and Col. Hunter, members from Guilford county, were in the caucus. What authority they had for the assertion, will appear from the following note to the Editors of the Raleigh Star:

*Messrs. Bell & Lawrence:*

A publication appeared in the Raleigh Register of the 7th instant, stating that Dr. David Worth and myself were in the Caucus held by some of the members of the General Assembly last winter in Raleigh. I know not who their informer is; but he is under a mistake. True it is, we were both present, as many other spectators were; though neither him nor myself took any hand or part in their nominations, or any of their proceedings, either directly or indirectly.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A grand-jurymen to his representative in congress.

We got your letter, winsome Jonnie;  
It is sae unco gash and bonnie,  
An' coaxin' too, that sure auld Hornie  
In flatterin' strain,  
Or the fractious wight sleek Sawnie,  
Gart speed your pen.

Gude John, sin we've bin lang acquient,  
Allow me here to gie a hint:  
Sic friends will mak ye sair repent,  
Gif ye gang w'e'm,  
They've jinked ye till yer' daft anent  
The caucus system.

Return, my John, to your estate,  
I wad na fash mysel a whit  
About this blether of the great:

Ye've no pretensions  
To what the maist are striving at—  
Say, poets and pensions.

Besides, I ween ye're far more fit  
Under your vine and tree to sit,  
Than gang abraid to shew your wit  
At Washington.  
An honest man ye are as yet;  
But, tak care, John.

I fear your head has gaun quite dizzie,  
In thinking on that caucus hizzie:  
Your neebors say y'e bin too busy  
Electioneering.  
Fie! John, y'e've far too frank a phizzy  
For sic a bearing.

At length I must this letter seal;  
Gude, honest man, I wish ye weel:  
Renounce wat L\*\*\*e and the deil,  
An' let the nation  
Choose whom for President they will:  
'Tis all vexation.

#### FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

A gentleman of Rockingham county, in a letter to a friend in this city, says, "Yesterday, the 15th instant, being muster day at Mr. Wm. Fewel's, in this county, a vote was taken on the Presidential question; the result of which was, Jackson got 64, CRAWFORD 1." The writer adds, "I have not a doubt but that four-fifths of the citizens of this county are for JACKSON."

Letter to the Editors of the Star.—  
"At a petty muster, held in the upper end

of Greene county, on the first Saturday in May, at the house of James Jones, the company were requested to give their sentiments on the pending Presidential Election; and, after a short, but appropriate address, delivered by Gen. Jesse Speight, explanatory of the case, and rather inimical to the caucus and caucus candidate, the result of the votes taken were as follows: For Gen. Andrew Jackson, 54; John Q. Adams, 21; Wm. H. Crawford, 1.

Another letter to the Editors states, that, "at a petty muster, on Saturday, the 1st instant, at Mrs. Mary Barne's, in the western part of Edgecombe county, a proposition was made by Mr. Lawrence Dew, to try the strength of the candidates now in nomination for the Presidency; which resulted as follows: For Gen. Andrew Jackson, 34; John Q. Adams, 3; William H. Crawford 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Haywood county, of great respectability, to his friend in this city. "In this county, I do not think that Gen. Jackson will lose a single vote. If there be such a vote, I have not heard of it. I have no doubt but that the People's Ticket will get a large majority in our District."

#### OUR OWN CONCERNS.

This number of the Western Carolinian commences the fifth year of its publication. Amid all the difficulties, political, moral and pecuniary, incident to the establishment and successful continuance of a Newspaper, the Editor of the "Western Carolinian" has been so aided, assisted and supported by the patronage of his fellow-citizens, that a sense of gratitude impels him to acknowledge the obligations he is under to them. The generous indulgence extended to him by those whose opinions on the Presidency are in contravention to his, is a pleasing indication of the expanded minds and enlarged views of our citizens. No surer evidence of a narrow and contracted mind can be given, than an intolerant and persecuting course of conduct. Bigotry ever views as heretical, all creeds but its own; but divine truth and universal philanthropy, never seek to

"Prove their doctrines orthodox,  
"By apostolic blows and knocks,"  
they are content that the slow, but irresistible force of reasoning, should conquer the opinion of the world. The Editor, therefore, feels particularly thankful to those who magnanimously extend to him their patronage, even at a sacrifice of individual opinion. He asks of all, a continuance of support; but will cease to ask, when his labors may cease to deserve it.

Various circumstances having conspired to create, at this time, a pecuniary pressure upon the Editor, he is constrained to ask what he never did before, publicly and directly to his creditors. The necessity of Printers' taking this course, is greater than that of any other class of persons; for their income comes in very small items, while their out-goes go in as large lumps as do those of more favored portions of the community.

It appears that the political friends of Mr. Long in Chatham and Randolph counties, have, with much ado, succeeded in getting up responses to his caucus communications to the Grand Juries of those counties. The following is from the foreman of the Chatham Jury:

To the Hon. John Long, jr.

DEAR SIR: Acting as foreman of the Grand Jury of the Superior Court, I received your communications intended for that body. I invited most of the respectable citizens of the county during the sitting of the Grand Jury, and requested they would peruse them. After reading your communications, the Jury was almost unanimous. At the close of the Court, Mr. CRAWFORD lost but 2 or 3 votes out of the whole of the Jury, and a number of respectable citizens.

HENRY MOORE.

The Jury of Randolph appear to be better drilled in the radical ranks; they respond more freely to the caucus doctrine.... they say:

"On the question who shall be our next President, there is but little diversity of opinion amongst the People of this county. [Tell that to the marines!] We all feel sentiments of gratitude towards Gen. JACKSON, and delight to honor him, [aye, and to vote for him, too] for the important services rendered to his country, as a military character: BUT we are induced to believe that he has not had the same advantages of experience in the civil department of our government, that some of the other candidates have; and, therefore, not so well qualified to discharge the important duties of that office. This Grand Jury from the knowledge they have of the character of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, believe it to be a duty they owe to themselves and their country, to give him their support." [So say you ALL?]

MICHAEL RAMSOUR, Foreman.

Levi Alfred, James Carter,  
Godfrey Luther, William Charness,  
William Laughlin, John Cox,  
Aaron Ruth, William Morley,  
Robert Barker, John Pressnell,  
John Lewis, William Cox,  
Jesse Arledge, Benjamin Saunders.

Mr. Rossignac is elected Mayor of N. Orleans, without opposition. The French candidates for Aldermen were elected in all the Wards. The emoluments of the Mayor's office, in N. Orleans, are said to amount to about \$20,000 a year!



## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### Report on Mr. Edwards' Memorial.

Tuesday, May 25.—Mr. Livingston, from the select committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Ninian Edwards, made a long and detailed report, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Livingston, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In submitting the report, Mr. L. observed, that it gave him satisfaction to state, that among the members of the committee, there was not a single dissident.

After the report had been read and ordered to be printed, Mr. Forsyth moved that a copy of the report be transmitted to the President of the United States.

The following is the recapitulation and conclusion of the report:

"Referring to what has been said in the introduction to this report, and repeating that Mr. Edwards has not had an opportunity of supporting his charges by his presence and testimony, the result of the facts which have appeared to the committee, thus far, in the investigation, and of their deductions from them, when applied to the recapitulation of charges, as stated at the end of the address, is

"First, That the evidence referred to, and examined, does not support the charge of having mismanaged the public funds.

"Second, That the uncurrent notes, mentioned in the second charge, appear, by evidence satisfactory to the committee, to have been received and deposited by the Public Receivers, at a time when they were receivable under the resolution of Congress of 1816; that, in the principal cases, that of the Bank of Missouri, the Bank did not make itself responsible for such notes as cash, and, therefore, the Secretary was bound to receive them from the Bank; that, although the Banks of Tombeckbe and Edwardsville were liable to account for such deposits, as cash, if the construction which the committee gives to their contracts be correct, yet that both the Secretary and the Banks expressed a different opinion as to the meaning of those contracts; and that the Secretary, in receiving \$15,000 from the one, and 20,000 from the other of those Banks, appears to have acted according to what he supposed to be the rights of the parties, and with a proper regard to the interest of the United States, under the circumstances which then existed.

"Third, That no intentional misstatement has been made to the House of the amount of uncurrent bills received from the Banks, although a sum of \$280 of such bills was omitted through mistake.

"Fourth, That, although the Secretary may have misconstrued the effect of some of the contracts with the Banks to the extent before mentioned, the committee find no grounds for the charge that he has misrepresented them, inasmuch as the contracts themselves were submitted with his report to the House.

"Fifth, That the Secretary did omit to communicate to Congress the reasons which led him to direct the deposit of public money, in the three local Banks of Chillicothe, Cincinnati and Louisville, where the Bank of the United States had branches; but there is no reason for supposing that any concealment was intended, or that the omission was occasioned by design.

"Sixth, That, in some instances, papers, called for by resolutions of the house, have not been communicated with other papers sent in answer to such calls, but that these omissions have happened either from accident, or from a belief that the papers, so omitted, were immaterial, or not called for; and that there is no evidence that any document or information has been withheld from improper motives.

"Having already expressed an opinion that this investigation ought not to be terminated, until the person pressing the charges shall have been examined, and regretting the circumstances which render such an examination impracticable, during the present session of Congress, and thinking that Mr. Edwards may be expected at Washington within a few days, the Committee feel it their duty to recommend to the House that they be required to sit, after the adjournment, for the purpose of taking his examination, if an opportunity shall be presented."

#### Committee of Investigation.

This committee has at length reported, and from the reading of it in the House, we were only able to collect its general complexion. It appears by almost every material fact stated by Mr. Edwards in his memorial, has been sustained by the committee.

How far the opinion of the committee as to motive may be found to be well founded, is a question for the nation to determine.

The committee very properly propose to prosecute this investigation further, so as to afford Mr. Edwards an opportunity to be heard. We say, let him be heard. We know his intrepid character, and he will, no doubt, bring every thing to light.

Washington Republican.

#### From a New-York paper.

The schr. Boston, capt. Freeman, has arrived at New Haven from Bonaires, with a cargo of *Jack Asses*. [This article of import appears to have been forgotten in the new tariff of duties.]

## PAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 27.

Cotton, 14 to 15½; flour, fine, 4; superfine, 4 25 a 4 50; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 30 a 32½; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do, 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 64 a 74; salt, Turke Island, 70 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 94 a 104; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 5; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

## CHARLESTON PRICES, May 24.

Cotton, 8. Island, 23 to 28, stained do. 14 to 18; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 14 a 16; Whiskey 26 a 27 cts; Bacon, 6 a 7 cts; Ham, 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 23 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 20 20½; Inf. to good, 17 a 19. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 24 a 34 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 24 a 34 per cent dis.

## MARRIED.

In Morganton, on the 9th ult. by John H. Stevelie, Esq. Mr. Thomas Hughes to Miss Sally E. McGuire, daughter of Maj. John McGuire, all of that place. Also, in the Forks of the Yankin, in this county, on the 9th ult. by E. Brock, Esq. Mr. Thomas Etheridge, to Miss Elizabeth Camp. Also, on the 16th ult. by E. Brock, Esq. Mr. David Austin to Miss Wilkey Ballance. Also, on the 24th ult. by Col. Calloway, Mr. Bryan Ellis to Miss Mary L. Dejonatt, of Surry county, near Jonesville.

## DIED.

In this county, (Forks of the Yankin) on the 21st ult. Mr. Nimrod Adams.

## BALTIMORE, MAY 24.

Died last night, very deeply regretted by this community, General William H. Winder, a distinguished member of the bar, and of the Senate of Maryland.—Patriot.

## South Yankin Bridge.

THE Commissioners appointed by Rowan County Court, to build a Bridge over the South Yankin river, between the mouth of Second Creek and the Point, will receive proposals for building said Bridge. Persons disposed to contract for the same, will specify to either of the Commissioners the terms on which they can do the job. Contractors will understand that there is to be a good stone abutment at each end of the Bridge, a stone pier in the centre; the whole to be well shingled and weatherboarded. The bridge will require to be two hundred feet long.

ALFRED MACAY,  
JACOB FISHER,  
JOHN H. FREELING, Jr. Com'rs.  
DAVID M'GILLIRE,  
JOHN BEARD, Jr.  
Salisbury, June 7, 1824. 709

## Tickets.

IN the "Maryland State Lottery," No. 2, now drawing in the City of Baltimore, may be had by applying to the subscriber. Present price \$20. Letters enclosing the cash, directed to Salisbury, N. C. will be promptly attended to.  
JOHN TRAVIS, Agent.  
June 1, 1824. 1w

## Entertainment.

CALEB SMOOT, takes this method of informing his friends and the public at large, that he has now finished repairing his house, and has fitted it up in the first rate style for the accommodation of Travelers, and all others who may feel disposed to call on him. His House is in Davidson county, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Salem, by Lexington, &c. twelve miles from Salem, eight from Lexington, and twenty-four from Salisbury. Gentlemen travelling from south to north, or from north to south, are invited to call, as every convenience of refreshments for themselves, feed for their horses, &c. will be afforded them at rates to correspond with the general reduced price of provisions and other necessaries.  
Davidson co. June 1, 1824. 13it21

## Robbery.

ON the night of the 11th of April last, the Store House of the subscriber was broken, and all his Notes of hand were STOLEN, amounting to between seven and eight thousand dollars. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for any note drawn in his favor, and all those by whom the notes were given, are hereby notified not to pay them to any person but the subscriber.

WILLIAM MOFFAT.  
Chester District, S. C. May 28, 1824. 3it11

## House and Lot in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to

JAMES TORRENCE.  
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 75

## Estate of Thomas Maxwell.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Thomas Maxwell, desires all persons having claims against said estate, to make them known to the administrator within the time prescribed by law, otherwise their recovery will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate, are notified to make payment without delay.

JOHN H. FREELING, Adm'r.  
May 21, 1824. 4it9

## Stills, at Public Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in Salem, N. C. on the 26th of June next, (Saturday) a parcel of new STILL'S, belonging to the estate of Christopher Reich, dec'd. late of Salem, on a credit of twelve months; further conditions of sale will be made known on the day of said sale, by the executors of said estate.

JOHN JACOB BLUM, &c. Executors.  
JOHN C. BLUM,  
Salem, May 29, 1824. 4it11

## Further Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Christopher Reich, dec'd. are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having demands against said estate, are requested to bring their accounts, properly authenticated for settlement, within the time limited by act of Assembly.

JOHN JACOB BLUM, &c. Executors.  
JOHN C. BLUM,  
Salem, May 29, 1824. 4it11

## Five cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th ultimo, an apprentice boy, named John M. Wilson, about twenty years of age. All persons are cautioned not to employ said apprentice, as the law in that case will be enforced. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said apprentice to me in Lincoln county, near Martin's Ferry, on the Catawba river.

ROBERT A. BATTIE.  
May 13, 1824. it9

## Taken up.

AND committed to the jail in Salisbury, on the 22d ult. a negro man, who says his name is JIM, and that he was raised in Chowan county, in this State, about 11 miles from Edenton, by Mr. Lamb Cressy, from whom he was bought by a negro trader by the name of Wm. Moore, was taken on south, and in Darlington district ran away. He says he is about 40 years old, is very black, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and will weigh about 160. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro out of jail.

SAUEL JONES, S'g'f.  
Salisbury, N. C. April 26, 1824. 3it10

## To Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ a few Journeymen Shoemakers, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given.

ASA THOMPSON  
Concord, May 24, 1824. 708

## Store-House at Mocksville.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves.

ELIZABETH M. PEPPERSON.  
Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 708

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Alexander Torrence, as Guardian of A. J. Worke, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or give new notes, payable to A. J. Worke, as he has now taken all the notes and accounts out of the hands of his former Guardian, and is determined to collect his money, or have it secured by new notes. Mr. Alexander Torrence is authorized to settle any accounts or notes. The amount of any debts due the subscriber, during the next three months, and all notes, will be left with him, as agent for me, during that time. This is the last call that will be made; and if not attended to, an officer will make the next.

May 18, 1824. 707 A. J. WORKE.

## Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to

MICHAEL BROWN.  
Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

## Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and Stick Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms.

SAM'L LANDERS.  
Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. He will be employed on wood work, altogether.

The subscriber keeps two Gigs for Hire, which will always be kept in readiness, with good harness, for the accommodation of those who may, at any time, wish to ride on pleasure or on business.

S. LANDERS.

## LATEST FASHIONS.

From Philadelphia. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not.

THOMAS V. CANON.  
Salisbury, April 19, 1824. 702

## Land and Negroes, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to settle his business, offers for sale, on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining the town of Salisbury, containing by survey, 69½ acres; part of which land is covered with fine timber, and about fourteen acres of excellent meadow ground; the balance is cleared and under cultivation. Also, another tract, lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury, well timbered with pine and oak, and lies convenient to the mills of Peter Barringer, Daniel Verble, and Jacob Fisher.

Also, a negro boy, about eight years of age, and his sister about six; an excellent new wagon and harness, for 4 horses; also, another wagon, which has been somewhat used. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, may call at any time and judge for themselves.

For terms, apply to the subscriber in Salisbury.

JOHN BEARD, sen.  
Salisbury, May 12, 1824. 6it10

N. B. Part of the above 69½ acres are in Town Lots.

## Estate of John Daniel.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John Daniel, dec'd, requests all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to bring them in, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred recovery of the same, pursuant to act of Assembly; and all persons who are indebted to the estate, will make payment immediately.

JOHN H. FREELING, Adm'r.  
May 21, 1824. 4it9

## New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Domestic; which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.  
Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

## Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

## Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton.

NATH'L. SUTTON.  
March 22, 1824.

## New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of Murphy & Brown; where they are opening a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

## John Murphy.

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low, for cash, or country produce.

## State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1824. David Blacklock vs. Nancy Blacklock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blacklock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1824, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the U. States. LAW'N. HENDERSON.  
Price adv. \$1 25. it11

## State of North-Carolina.

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Elizabeth Williamson, by her next friend, William Childress, vs. Robert Williamson, and others: original bill, for alimony, &c. The court being satisfied that the defendant, Robert Williamson, does not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germantown, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from the minutes.

Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. n. z.

Price adv. \$2. 6it12

## State of North-Carolina.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1824: Caleb P. Alexander, versus James Pickens; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. n. z.

Price adv. \$4. it16

## State of North-Carolina.

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824: James Irwin vs. John M'Cord; original attachment, levied on two tracts of land. It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant, appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in August next, and reply and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test: R. MARTIN, c. n. z.

Price adv. \$2 50. 6it12

## State of North-Carolina.

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Reuben C. Moore, William C. Moore, Matthew Moore, John Clayton and Elizabeth his wife, John Moore, Polly Moore, Gabriel Moore, and Gideon Moore by his Guardian, vs. Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, and others: Petition for sale of real estate. The court being satisfied that the defendants, Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from the minutes.

Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. n. z.  
Price adv. \$2 50. 6it12

## By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

### WASHINGTON, MAY 28.

The Session of Congress terminated at an early hour yesterday, most of the Members having departed from the City before the adjournment took place; all that remained to be done being mere matter of form. All the bills which passed the two Houses of Congress were approved by the President, and have become laws.

The Committee of Investigation, in the case of Mr. Edwards' memorial, now present in the city, consists of Mr. Floyd, Mr. Webster, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. McArthur. They are required to sit after the adjournment, and prosecute their inquiries. No news has been heard, as yet, of Mr. Edwards, nor indeed of the arrival of the Messenger of the House at his residence.

Pirates taken.—From Jamaica, we learn that the British frigate Hussar, and sloop Janus had destroyed, at the Isle of Pines, two piratical feluccas and a schooner—put 6 of the pirates to death, and made 3 prisoners. Previously to their capture, the villains had succeeded in taking a gig belonging to the Janus, with a Lieutenant, one Midshipman, and six men—the two officers and four of the men they put to death.

The eccentric, mad John Randolph, has addressed his constituents in a letter dated "Nestor, at sea, May 17, 1824," in which he says—"the same painful disease that drove me from my post, some two years ago, again compels me to ask a furlough; for I cannot consent to consider myself in the light of a deserter." He closes his letter thus—"The pilot admonishes me to end this letter. If the people of Virginia shall be mad enough to call a Convention, I make a humble tender of my services. I have lived and hope to die a freholder, and when I lose that distinction, I shall no longer have a motive to be proud of being your faithful servant.—Balt. Pat.

## CONNECTICUT.

The members of the Legislature of Connecticut, (in session at New Haven) assembled on the 21st ult. to express their sentiments in relation to the Presidential election. A vote having been taken, the result appeared as follows:

Hon. John Q. Adams,	124
" Andrew Jackson,	14
" Wm. H. Crawford,	7
" Henry Clay,	3

Mississippi.—At a public meeting called for the purpose at the court house, in Natchez, a ballot for President was taken, which resulted as follows:

For John Q. Adams,	203
" Andrew Jackson,	186

## Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkeys, Sticks and Pannel Gigs, Chariotees, Coaches, Landaus, Phaetons, Barouches, Landauets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

J. G. MORSE.  
Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 97

## State of North-Carolina.

ASHE COUNTY.

MORRIS BAKER, vs. Alexander Johnson, and James Baker, Sen. et alias: Original bill in Equity. Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of this court, that Polly Baker, relict of Jeremiah Baker, dec'd. James Baker, Reuben Baker, Lucy Ann Baker, Seeberry Baker, Nancy Baker, and Jeremiah Baker, infants and heirs at law of the aforesaid Jeremiah Baker, dec'd, are inhabitants of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, for the aforesaid parties to appear and answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso, will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte. Witness James Hathorn, clerk of the court of Equity, for the county and state aforesaid, March term, 1824.

JAMES HATHORN, c. n. z.

Price adv. \$2 50. it13

## State of North-Carolina.

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Reuben C. Moore, William C. Moore, Matthew Moore, John Clayton and Elizabeth his wife, John Moore, Polly Moore, Gabriel Moore, and Gideon Moore by his Guardian, vs. Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, and others: Petition for sale of real estate. The court being satisfied that the defendants



## THE MUSE.

### REAL SORROWS.

*He best can paint them, who has felt them most!*  
 'Tis not the loud, obstreperous grief,  
 That rudely clamors for relief;  
 'Tis not the querulous lament,  
 In which impatience seeks a vent;  
 'Tis not the soft pathetic style,  
 That aims our pity to beguile,  
 Which can to truth's keen eye impart  
 The Real Sorrows of the heart!  
 No! 'tis the tear, in secret shed  
 Upon the starving orphan's head;  
 The sigh, that will not be repress'd,  
 Br ath'd on the faithful partner's breast;  
 The bursting heart, the imploring eye  
 To heaven uprais'd in agony,  
 With starts of desultory prayer,  
 While Hope is quenching in Despair;  
 The throbbing forehead's burning pain,  
 While frenzy's fiend usurps the brain:  
 These are the traits no art can borrow,  
 Of genuine Suffering and Sorrow!

### Honesty NOT the best policy.

He aught I knew of this world's treasure,  
 Its tempting stores or tempting pleasures,  
 My good instructors always taught me  
 "Honesty is best policy"—and so I thought me;  
 But think no more—since 't'other day,  
 Tempted by sparkling eyes to stray,  
 I stole a kiss—which gave such feelings,  
 I'm ne'er so happy as when stealing.

### HONOURABLE.

If one have served thee, tell the deed to many;  
 Hast thou served many, tell it not to any.

OPITE.

Better to sit in Freedom's hall,  
 With a cold damp floor and mouldering wall,  
 Than to bend the neck, and to bow the knee,  
 In the proudest palace of slavery.

OLEMIUS.

The world is but an opera show,  
 We come, look round, and then go.

C. ORTHUR.

### ADAM'S SLEEP.

He laid him down and slept—and from his side  
 A woman in her mag. e beauty rose.  
 Dazzled & charmd he call'd that woman "bride,"  
 And his first sleep became his last repose.

BRENNER.

Are yet her child has drawn its earliest breath,  
 A mother's love begins—it glows till death.  
 Lives before life—with death not dies, but seems  
 The very substance of immortal dreams.

WERNICK.

### EPITAPH.

What thou art reading o'er my bones,  
 I've often read on other stones;  
 And others soon shall read of thee,  
 What thou art reading now of me.

FLEMING.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NEW VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

It appears by the American papers, that a Colonel Symmes, has proposed to the president to discover a new world, and has demanded a squadron for the purpose. This *terra incognita* he maintains to be situated within our globe—that the old earth, in fact, has a young one in his stomach; and the arguments by which he supports this strange discovery, are both numerous and plausible. It Columbus, by merely consulting a map of the world, became convinced that the equipois of the system required a counter ponderant continent in the southern ocean, the col. insists that we may *a fortiori* conclude that the earth must contain another within it. In the first place he observes, that nature is ever economical of her means, creating nothing in vain; but that if we presume the whole contents of our planet, which is nearly 8,000 miles in diameter, to be solid, there would not only be an incredible waste of materials, but that the weight of such a prodigious mass would infallibly drag us out of our sphere in the system of the universe, and precipitate us into the blind abysses of space. M. D pin calculates the weight of the great pyramid at above ten millions of tons; yet what is this huge pile, enormous as it is, compared to a single mountain? And what are all the mountains and seas upon the surface of the earth, compared to its cubic contents? As supposing it is to be hollow, its buoyancy in space becomes no longer inexplicable; and the principal difficulty that remains, is to discover the door of entrance, which the col. confidently pronounced to be the north pole. It is conjectured that all the mountains of the undiscovered land are formed of loadstone, and that the position of the aperture leading to them occasions the polarity of the needle. Its name occasioned some little difficulty, the term New World being already applied, and the New World being tautologous; Simisi was rejected as not being classical; Sima as exposed to a ludicrous

perversion, Subterranea as not strictly accurate, the country being rather within than beneath our own, on which account it was finally resolved to term it *Interranea*. A loan has already been raised for the new government, and the *interranea* 5 per cents. are quoted at 96, having been done at 100. A bookseller in the Row has given a considerable sum for the copyright of the voyage, and the public of both continents (who now discover the appropriateness of that designation, since they contain another within them) are looking with the utmost anxiety for the results of this interesting voyage.

[London New Mon. Magazine.

When the Saracens and Moors, in the 8th Century, invaded and devastated the rich and beautiful provinces of Spain, they were commanded by a General whose name was *Tarif*—who had but one eye. (see Anquetil's Universal History) Our *Tarif* must be a descendant of the famous destroyer, and inherits his defect of having but one eye, as it can see but one interest, and in one direction.—*Nat. Gaz.*

### TO MAKE BRAN BREAD.

To four pounds of best household flour, put two table spoonfuls of small beer yeast, and half a pint of warm water; let it stand two hours in a warm place. Add half a pound of bran, and a tea spoonful of salt; make the dough with skim milk, or warm water; cover it up, and let it stand an hour. Put the loaves into warm dishes, and let them stand twenty minutes before they go into the oven.

To remove the Turnip-flavor from Milk or Butter.

Dissolve a little nitre in spring water, which keep in a bottle, and put a small tea-spoon full into eight gallons of milk when warm from the cow.

*Ladies take warning*—The Berkshire (Mass) Star, says that a man of the name of Sewall T. Mack, who had for the last six months been teaching a school in Tyringham eloped on the 9th inst. with a young lady, leaving his wife behind. It is ascertained that his present wife is not the only woman he has abandoned in the same way. The following amusing description of this gay deceiver, and his fair innamorato, is given:—"Mack is a tall fleshy man of ferocious aspect, hair entirely white, and about 50 years of age; wore a light coloured frock coat much worn, dark under dress and an old hat. She is of middling size, stoops a little, and has red hair."

From the Carlisle Gazette.

The Rev. Dr. Mason, President of Dickinson College, has tendered his resignation to the board of trustees. He has been impelled to this course, we understand, in consequence of his declining health, which was occasioned by a paralytic stroke that he received a few years since. He will still continue, however, to officiate as President of the institution until a successor be chosen by the trustees.

The Petersburg Republican, of the 27th ult. contains an advertisement signed by six gentlemen as "managers," notifying "there will be a tea party at City Pt. this evening," and that "gentlemen wishing to subscribe can do so in the evening." To this singular advertisement is attached the still more singular *nota bene*, with the old name of "Robert Folks" appended, that "Ladies can be accommodated with beds."

Extract from a Pamphlet recently published in this city, entitled, "The Two Americas, Great Britain, and the Holy Alliance."

"Led by the common infatuation which pervades our country, to bestow more attention to foreign affairs than on what most intimately and seriously concerns us, it may not be useless to bestow a few thoughts on home concerns, from which our first free government has been for forty years so much diverted, as not to have even a department for home affairs. Our national policy is perhaps the least like that of wise nations of any on earth in this respect. Yet there is a propensity to imitation of British institutions in every thing but those things which would make us great, prosperous and wealthy."

Governor Cass, of Michigan, has, by proclamation, directed the Members of the Legislative Council of that Territory to assemble at Detroit on the first Monday of June next. This will be the first meeting of the Legislative Council.

The location of the new College in Connecticut, to be called "Washington College," is fixed at Hartford.

[New-York paper.

## DEWITT CLINTON.

After having laid the foundation of one of the greatest and most gigantic improvements of the age; after having, for fourteen years, devoted "all the energies of his soul, and all the resources of his capacious mind, to the accomplishment of the mighty work, this gentleman has been, in one of those moments of madness which God inflicts on those whom he intends to destroy, removed from the office of canal commissioner, by the legislature of New-York! Notwithstanding that legislature has been pronounced to be the most ignorant and corrupt body of legislators, that ever assembled in the state, we were not prepared for so shameful, so cruel, and unwise an act as this. Whatever may be his political standing and pretensions, it was believed that all parties, and all classes of men, would unite in doing homage to the talent, zeal, and exertions, of Dewitt Clinton, in the cause of internal improvement. All must admit that he has conferred the most durable and important benefits upon his native state, and this infamous attempt to tear the laurel from his brow, is impotent and vain.

N. Jersey Eagle.

### STAGE MAIL FROM FAYETTEVILLE.

The following is the Fayetteville memorial to Congress, for the establishment of a stage-mail from that town to Newport, in Tennessee. And although we were informed by a member of Congress who passed through here last week, that there is but little hopes of getting the line established, yet the facts developed in the memorial are worth publishing, even though the stage should never go into operation.

### THE MEMORIAL.

In consequence of the great and increasing intercourse between the States of Tennessee and North-Carolina, the convenience and better security of the Mail communication, as well as the personal accommodation of the citizens of the respective States, renders it important that the Mail westwardly should be transported in a line of stages. It is therefore respectfully suggested to your Honorably Body, to instruct the Post-Master General to contract for carrying the large Western Mail in Stages from Fayetteville, North-Carolina, by the way of Salisbury, or via Rockingham, (Richmond Court House,) Wadesborough, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Morganton, Asheville and the Warm Springs, to Newport in Tennessee, then to unite with a similar line from Nashville and Knoxville, at such times and subject to such modifications of the proposed route, as in the opinion of that officer, the public interest may require.

The intimate connexion which necessarily subsists between the States of Tennessee and North-Carolina, and the ties of family and kindred arising from so large a portion of the original population of Tennessee having emigrated from this State, require that every reasonable facility should be extended to the intercourse between the two states.

The existing arrangement for the transportation of the Mail does not, however, hold out such facilities; and to the foregoing consideration, applicable alike to each State, may be added, on the part of the citizens of North-Carolina, the extent of their titles to Western Lands. The importance of this interest, the relations which it of course gives rise to, and the necessity which often exists for safe and speedy communication on subjects connected with it, make it desirable that more convenient opportunities for that purpose should be afforded, than are now attainable. Such an alteration should in justice take place, as will prevent the necessity of their adopting for security and expedition, (as they are now not unfrequently compelled to do) so distant and circuitous a route as that by Richmond, Va. and even Washington City, in sending letters to Nashville, Murfreesborough, and other places in Tennessee; or of obliging those interested in land claims, or other business in that state, to resort to a special agency.

The security of the mail, it seems to be admitted, is more effectually attained by transportation in stages, than by any other mode; while at the same time, the adoption of this course greatly promotes the accommodation of the citizen in the way of personal intercourse. The advantage of the proposed arrangement would be very considerable, not to the two states more particularly interested merely, but to the United States at large. On the one hand, the convenience of the citizens of Tennessee travelling to the seaboard or to the Northern cities on commercial business, and that of the citizens of the Western part of North-Carolina in their intercourse with the Eastern, to Fayetteville, Newbern and Wilmington; and on the other, the resort of the low country people in the summer to the healthy upper country,

and to the medicinal springs of that district, which the contemplated line would pass through, present to your Petitioners an additional reason, why the measure should be carried into effect.

The increased expense of a stage transportation of the present Western Mail from Fayetteville to Asheville, it is believed, would be inconsiderable, if any. The Horse Mail, which now leaves this place, once a week, owing to the increased circulation of Newspapers, is become too large to be carried in that way, and will soon, in any event, require another mode of conveyance. Besides, part of the existing line might be discontinued, on the proposed one going into operation; and the increased security and expedition which the contemplated transportation of the mail would give, would have an immediate tendency to increase the letter and newspaper carriage on that line, and consequently, the revenue, out of which the expense of supporting it is to be defrayed.

Your Petitioners, in suggesting this route, would disclaim the idea of seeking any undue preference to their own individual interest, or of entertaining a belief that in adjusting the details of the proposed route, any considerations would influence its location, but the sole aim to afford the greatest public convenience to the largest number of those who are to be more immediately benefited by the measure. They would, however, take the liberty of noticing some facts, which, in their opinion, render Fayetteville the most suitable place for the termination Eastwardly of this line, either over Cheraw or Charleston, in South-Carolina, or any other town in this State:

Fayetteville is situated on the main Northern and Southern stage road, and that Mail arrives and departs daily in Stages:

Fayetteville, is a *Distributing Post-Office*, and the only one on the line between Petersburg, Virginia, and Augusta, Georgia; thus presenting by its central situation, a convenient point for the termination of this line:

Letters directed from Charleston to Cheraw (and so vice versa) first arrive at this place by the Charleston Mail Stage, via Godfrey's Ferry, and are sent to Cheraw by the Columbia and Camden Mail Stage.

The distance between Fayetteville and Newport is about 296 miles, through a thickly settled and abundant country, which distance might be accomplished in stages conveniently in six or seven days. From this place and by this route, travellers from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and the upper part of Georgia, would have a convenient mode of conveyance or letter communication—To Charleston, by Godfrey's Ferry, in the mail stage, which departs daily; To Washington City, by Raleigh, Petersburg, and Richmond, by daily Stage: To Wilmington, by Mail Stage, three times a week, which Stage runs through in a day: To New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, by the Norfolk Stage, which also arrives three times a week, and performs the distance in three days, and completes the journey, between Fayetteville to New-York, in six days. Thus affording to the interior of several important States, by means of the cross line of Mail Stages from Powelton, Georgia, through Charlotte, to Fredericksburg in Virginia, a convenient and expeditious route, for purposes either of business or pleasure.

In conclusion, as the greater part of the contemplated route would of necessity pass through the upper counties of North-Carolina, a section of country peculiarly identified in its agricultural and commercial interests with this town, and whose views and wishes would not be met by any other direction and termination of the line,—and as through all that distance the line would traverse roads leading to Fayetteville, which the Legislature of North-Carolina have made large and liberal appropriations for improving, and that too, with the avowed intention of facilitating the intercourse between the Western and Eastern sections of the State, and of building up and fostering a large commercial town within its own borders, for the accommodation of its citizens, and the development of its own native resources,—it appears but reasonable, that claims so well founded, ought, in the event of conflicting pretensions, to secure to your Memorialists a decided preference. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

## UNITED STATES' LAWS.

### [BY AUTHORITY.]

AN act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt,'"

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the person or persons who shall or may be commissioned, either by any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or by any District Judge of the United States, to administer the oath prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," passed on the sixth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred, shall, and may have full power and authority to issue a citation, directed to the creditor, his agent or attorney, if either lives within one hundred miles of the place of imprisonment, requiring him to appear at the time and place therein mentioned, if he see fit, to show cause why the said oath or affirmation should not be administered.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the creditor, his agent, or attorney, lives within fifty miles of the place of imprisonment, only fifteen days previous notice by citation shall be required.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
 DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,  
 Vice President of the U. States and  
 President of the Senate:

Washington, April 22, 1824.

Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN act giving the consent and sanction of Congress to a certain act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent and sanction of Congress be, and the same are hereby, given to the act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, approved by the Governor of said Territory on the fourth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, entitled "An act to provide for levying a poll tax."

Approved: Washington, April 22, 1824.

AN act to alter the times of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in lieu of the times now appointed by law, the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois shall be hereafter holden on the third Mondays in June and November, in each year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, and all other proceedings of a civil or criminal nature, now pending in, or which are, or may be returnable to, said Court, shall be heard, tried, and proceeded with, by the said Court, in the same manner as if no alteration of the times for holding said Court had taken place.

Approved: Washington, April 22, 1824.

AN act to alter the times of holding the District Court, in the District of Missouri.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court, for the District of Missouri, shall hereafter be held on the first Mondays in March and September, in every year; any thing in any act heretofore passed, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, and all other proceedings, civil or criminal, shall be heard, tried, and proceeded with, by the said Court, at the times fixed in the first section of this act, in the same manner as if no alteration in the times for holding said Court had taken place.

Approved: Washington, April 20, 1824.

AN act making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit: For fortifications, to each specifically, as follows:

For Fort Jackson, on Plaquemine Turn, on the river Mississippi, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Chef Menteur, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Mobile Point, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, ninety thousand dollars.

For topographical reconnaissance, repairs and contingencies, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and collecting materials for the projected work at New Utrecht Point, one of the works intended to defend the Narrows, in New-York harbor, fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and collecting materials for the projected work at Brenton's Point, Narraganset Bay, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars.

Approved: Washington, April 29, 1824.

AN act to procure the necessary Surveys, Plans and Estimates, upon the subject of Roads and Canals.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, to be made of the routes of such Roads and Canals as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail; designating, in the case of each Canal, what parts may be made capable of sloop navigation: the surveys, plans and estimates, for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, to carry into effect the objects of this act, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ two or more skillful civil engineers, and such officers of the corps of engineers, or who may be detailed to do duty with that corps, as he may think proper; and the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: Washington, April 30, 1824.

### Wrapping Paper,

OF a good quality, for sale at this office; some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger kind at two dollars, per ream.